

- ⇒ OBSERVATION – subcategory of OBSERVED-POINT (An observation object. A report by a platform or by an instrument on a platform)
- ⇒ SENSOR – See subschema ATMOSPHERIC PLATFORM
- ⇒ STORMFIX – subcategory of OBSERVED-POINT ( An atmospheric event of type stormfix. A stormfix is the position and time of an atmospheric event; for example, at the center of a storm, this is the location where the wind is = 0 at that point and time.)
- ⇒ ATMOSPHERIC-EVENT – category (A catalog of atmospheric events, e.g., storm Andrew, Dolly, etc.)
- ⇒ QUALITY-CONTROL – category (Observations undergo quality control. All determining actions (e.g., failed, passed, edited) constitute a quality control event.
- ⇒ OBSERVED-POINT – category (A catalog of coordinates for observations and stormfixes.)
- ⇒ when-utc – attribute of OBSERVED-POINT, range: Datetime, total "(Timestamp of an observed point).
- ⇒ latitude-degree – attribute of OBSERVED-POINT.
- ⇒ longitude-degree – attribute of OBSERVED-POINT.
- ⇒ pressure-mb -- attribute of OBSERVATION.
- ⇒ wind-speed-mps -- attribute of OBSERVATION.
- ⇒ name – attribute of ATMOSPHERIC-EVENT (A name given to a tropical system).
- ⇒ type – attribute of ATMOSPHERIC-EVENT, String (The tropical system name/identifier.)
- ⇒ when-utc – attribute of ANALYSES .
- ⇒ analysis-exposure-type – attribute of ANALYSES (An analysis for land or marine)
- ⇒ mode – attribute of ANALYSES (An analysis can be done at research or operational mode)
- ⇒ for – relation between OBSERVATION and ATMOSPHERIC-EVENT (m:m) (Many observations for many tropical systems)
- ⇒ for – relation between OBSERVATION and ATMOSPHERIC-EVENT (m:m) (Many stormfixes for many tropical systems)
- ⇒ participate-into – relation between OBSERVATION and ANALYSES (m:m) (Many observations participate into an analysis)
- ⇒ participate-into – relation between STORMFIX and ANALYSES (m:m) (Many stormfixes participate into an analysis)

## 6. PHYSICAL DESIGN - IMPLEMENTATION

In order to achieve functional equivalence between an aggregate schema database and its set of underlying databases, four basic tasks must be performed:

1. Mapping of aggregate schema names to underlying databases.
2. Maintenance of inter-database connections.
3. Maintenance of currency for the aggregate database.
4. Protecting the consistency of the aggregate databases.

We implemented the above in ORACLE 8, an object-relational database. We were able to map, in totality, WANDA semantic schema. This paper reports only part of the Observation subschema; Full presentation will be presented at the conference.

```
CREATE TYPE Atmospheric-event-t as OBJECT(
  eventno      Number(10),
  when-utc     Date,
  eventname    Varchar2(30),
  yr-event-no  Number(6),
  landfall     Number,
  type         Varchar2(30),
  MAP MEMBER FUNCTION
  event_no RETURN NUMBER,
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (
    event_no, WNDS, WNPS, RNPS, RNDS);
CREATE TABLE Atmospheric-event-t( PRIMARY KEY (EVENTNO));
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY atmosevent_t AS
MAP MEMBER FUNCTION event_no RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
  RETURN EVENTNO;
END;
END;
CREATE TYPE last_event_no_t as object(
  lasteventno  Number(10),
  MAP MEMBER FUNCTION
  last_event_no RETURN NUMBER,
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (
    last_event_no, WNDS, WNPS, RNPS, RNDS),
  MEMBER FUNCTION
  new_event_no RETURN NUMBER,
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (
    new_event_no, WNDS, WNPS) );
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY last_event_no_t AS
MEMBER FUNCTION new_event_no RETURN NUMBER IS
  tmp_no NUMBER(10) := 0;
BEGIN
  tmp_no := lasteventno + 1;
  RETURN tmp_no;
END;
CREATE TYPE observed-date-t as OBJECT(
  when-utc     date,
  eventref     REFAtmospheric-event-t);
CREATE TABLE Observed-date-of-observed-date-t(
  SCOPE FOR (eventref) IS atmospheric-event);
CREATE TYPE observed-point-t as OBJECT(
  latitude-degree  Number(8,5),
  longitude-degree Number(8,5),
  when-utc         REF observed-date-t );
CREATE TYPE analysis-t as Object(
  when-utc         date,
  at-hour-minute   Number(4),
  exposure         Varchar2(15) );
CREATE TABLE analysis-of-analysis-t;

CREATE TYPE observation-t as OBJECT(
  zonal-wind-mps   Number(8,5),
  meridional-wind-mps Number(8,5),
  temperature-c    Number(8,2),
  relative-humidity-% Number(8,2),
  geopotential-hi-mps Number(8,2),
  points           observed-point-t,
  produced-by      REF sensor-t,
  quality-control   Varchar2(10),
  qc-when-utc      date,
  participate-into  REF analysis-t,
  MEMBER FUNCTION raw RETURN NUMBER
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (raw, WNDS, WNPS);
CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE BODY AS
MEMBER FUNCTION edited RETURN NUMBER
  PRAGMA RESTRICT_REFERENCES (edited, WNDS, WNPS);
MEMBER FUNCTION raw RETURN NUMBER IS
BEGIN
  update observation
  set quality-control = 'raw';
  RETURN 1;
END;
CREATE TABLE observation-of-observation-t( SCOPE FOR(produced-by) IS SENSOR,
SCOPE FOR (participate-into) IS analysis);
```

1. Smith and Smith, Database Abstraction: Aggregation and Generalization, ACM Transactions on Database Systems Vol. 2, No. 2, June 1977.
2. Chen P., The Entity-Relationship Model toward a Unified View of Data, ACM Transactions on Data Base Systems, Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1976, pp. 9-36.
3. Aschim, Frode, Mostue Bernt M., IFIP WG 8.1 Case Solved Using SYSDOC and SYSTEMATOR, Information Systems Design Methodologies: A Comparative Review, edited by T.W. Oile, H.G. Sol, and A.A. Verrijn-Stuart, North\_Holland Publishing Company, 1982, pp. 15-40.
4. Date J.C., An Introduction to Database Systems, Sixth Edition, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1996.
5. Peckham Joan, Maryanski Fred, Semantic Data Model, ACM Computing Surveys, Vol. 20, No. 3, September 1988, pp. 153-189.
6. Brodie Michael L., Active and Passive Component Modeling, Information Systems Design Methodologies: A Comparative Review, edited by T.W. Oile, H.G. Sol, and A.A. Verrijn-Stuart, North\_Holland Publishing Company, 1982, pp. 41-99.
7. Brodie Michael L., Data Abstraction for Designing Database-Intensive Application, Proceedings Workshop on Data Abstractions, Databases and Conceptual Modeling, SIGPLAN Notices, 16, 1, January 1981.
8. Gustafsson Mats R., Karlsson Terttu, Bubenko Janis A., A Declarative Approach To Conceptual Information Modeling, Information Systems Design Methodologies: A Comparative Review, edited by T.W. Oile, H.G. Sol, and A.A. Verrijn-Stuart, North\_Holland Publishing Company, 1982, pp. 93-142.
9. Rishu Naphtali, Database Design: The Semantic Modeling Approach, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1992.
10. Morisseau-Leroy Nirva, Atmospheric Observations, Analyses, and The World Wide Web Using A Semantic Database, Master Thesis, School of Computer of Sciences, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, April 1997.